ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Arrangements for the European Congress.

Official Letter of Napoleon on the Relations Between France and England.

Dilapidated Condition of the Coast Defences of Great Britain.

Settlement of the Question of the Regency of Central Italy.

Difficulty Between the French and Moors.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Victory of Urquisa Over the Forces of Buenos Avres.

me I oncour pass years any loat to see or house, by a degree issued. At the name of God and Liberty, has not deliberately incurred the infamy of suspending the sayment of dividends to foreign creditors.

Mesars, Bariag Brea. report the market for American separation quiet, and that the Erie proposition will probably be generally adopted.

The quotations are as follows:—

night, and at Liverpool on the morning of the

ation of the French government to attend the d reached the British Cabinet, but the Aus-tion and not been received. It is taken for anted that England will be represented, and specula-ns are affect as to who the representative will be, as to tich nothing authentic is known. The Times urges Pal-

thich nothing authoritie is known. The Times urges Pal herston himself to go, and, rumor says, not without sand on in high quarters. ble first representative of Sardinia. Martinez ry is spoken of for the first sitting. The principal repre-

Le Nord says there are many obstacles in the way of Cavour's representing Sardinia, and Desambrois will pro-bably be the man. The same journal says England will

The principal Bussian organs declare that the Frenci versment has so idea of applying to the Congress to neel the claims of the treaties of 1815 relative to the

Napoleon dynasty.

The Lendon Times Vienna correspondent learns from Berlin that Prussis, Russia and England were endeavoring to establish a basis for their negociatious with France and

A Rome despate of the 3d inst. says the report that the Pope had already outsimted to be represented at the approaching Congress, and had appointed Cardinal Anto-melli to represent him, is without foundation.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

THE ENTERT FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEONTHE ENTERT CORDILLE UNIMPAIRED.

The following letter has been published in London:—

PALACE OF THE TOTLERIES.
To MESSIO. SHAW, MELLOTEIG & Co., Blackwell:— To Mississ. Shaw, Millottic & Co., Blackwell:—
Gentlem—You have written to the Emperor to know what his intentions are as regards England. Great fears or great confidence should alone explain this step. On the one side you are possessed with an imaginary trouble, which appears to have seized upon your country with the rapidity of an epidemic, and on the other hand you reckon upon the loyalty of him from whom you desire a reply. mpon the loyally of him from whom you desire a reply.

By was easy for yourselves, however, to give it. If you had calmly examined the true state of your apprehensions, that cause you had only found in all the rumors created by your fellow countrymen, by the obstinate propagation for the most chimerical alarms, because until now there was not a word or an act of the Emperor's which permits a doubt his extituents and consequently of his fixesticants. of his sentiments, and consequently of his intentions to-wards your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not changed a moment to show his faithful and irre-proachable ally that what he has been he will—I declare It to you in his name—continue to be. Witness, again, the appreaching community of perils to be shared at a distance by your soldiers and ours. Great nations should

te, but not fear each other.

THE SECRETARY OF THE EMPEROR,

GREAT BRITAIN. The Liverpool Financial Reform Association gave a grand demonstration in honor of Measurs. Cobden, Bright and General Thompson. Owing to Mr. Cobden's continued illness in Paris, and General Thompson's inability to attend, Mr. Bright was the only guest present. He made a formal and trilliant speech in favor of directaration, and asserted that agitation would continue till free trade principles were carried out to the fullest extent. The meeting was large and outbusiassic.

Mr. Boebuck had also been making a characteristic mach at a meeting in Bath. In the course of his remarks

speech at a meeting in Bath. In the course of his remarks he charged the Princede Joinville with abusing the hos-

ceast and drawing up ascheme of attack.

The Prince writes to be newspapers, and declared Mr.
Recbuck's assertions entirely devoid of foundation.

The Parliamentary I form Committee intended to con-

The Paris Page is assured that the Governor of Tetuan had been dismissed, he, acting without orders, having rendered himself guilty of unjust aggression against a nation at peace with Morocco.

Considerable activity was evinced in shipping forces for China, and it was expected that the last ships forming the China expedition would have quitted France by the 15th

The French brig Revil Maten, from Newfoundland for Bayonne, was lost on the coast of Landes, and out of one

It is announced that Count Von Hartig has been n

It is announced that Count Von Hartig has been nom-nated to represent Austria at the Court of Turin.

Garibaldi writes to a Milan journal that the acquisition fund, to purchase a million of musices, must not be sus-pended, but, on the contrary, promoted as much as possi-ble; and as he has now no military occupation on his

ments of Parma, Modena and Romagna are suppress from the our reasonable and Romagna will have a sole government, with a ministry sitting at Modena an forces sitting at Bologna.

enference with the Minister of Foreign Affaire.

SPAIN. THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO

On the 30th of November a considerable Moorish force ttacked a redoubt to the right of the Spanish encampment before Ceuta, but were repulsed by a division under the enemy were far more numerous.

General O'Donnell is said to have demanded 12,000

more soldiers, in order to complete the 50,000 with which he purposes to take the field against Morocco.

laga, Algesiras and Cadiz.

The Genova, a Sardinian steamer, with troops and mili-

The Madrid Gasette officially announces that the Queen had entered the ninth month of pregnancy.

Supplementary regulations for the press in Austria have been promulgated. They are of a more illiberal charac-

It is reported that the protest of Austria against the re-gency of Buoncompagni has been withdrawn in conse-quence of Count Walewaki having given an assurance to Prince Metternich that the nomination would in no way be prejudicial to the Central Italian dynasties.

The Roman Catholic population of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia were about to send a monster address of con-

DENMARK.

The ministerial crisis continued. Councellor Rullmitt's attempt to form a new ministry had not succeeded at the latest date.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA. ATTLE BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION AND BURNOS ATREAM FORCES DEPEAT OF THE LATTER.

LEBOON, Dec. 2, 1869.

The Oneida has arrived with the usual Brazilian malisand advices from Rio Janeiro to the 8th November.

The squadron of General Urquiza had brood the passage near the Island of Martin Garcia, and a battle had been fought between Urquiza and the army or Buenos Ayres.

The latter were beaten and fied to the fown. Urquiza was

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

TYBUS, Doc. 8, 1869. Tues, Dec. 8, 1869.

The affair of the delegation of the regency to Buoncompagni has been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. He will proceed immediately to Florence, with the mak of Governor General of the Provinces of Central Ital The functions of the Governor-General will extend to the command of the military forces of the line, and to Cen-

command of the military forces of the line, and trail Italy, with Piedmont and the foreign Powers.

TRISPIE, Dec. 3, 1850.

The Austrian Lloyd Company's steamship Vulcan has just arrived, bringing advices from Constantinople to the 26th ult. The government had withdrawn the troops statemed at Thessaly, on the Greek frontier, and transferred tioned at Thessaly, on the Greek frontier, and transthem to Monastin.

The Turkish and Montenegro Boundary Commission have arrived in Lascani, and it is expected that its labors

will be completed in two days. The Commission will then leave for Ragusa.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1859.

The London Daily News' city article, under date of Friday evening, says the funds that day experienced but slight variation; at the close firmness was shown. In the other markets much firmness prevailed. The demand for money was more active in preparation for Saturday's en-gagements, and seeming the control of gagements, and accommodation was not procurable below

The specie shipment to the East, by the steamer of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL READSTUPPS HARRED.

Mears. Richardson, Spence & Co. report four dull at easier but quotably unchanged prices since Toussider, Sales as See, \$25. for Assorten per 501. Wheat declined 1d. since Needs, making a decline on the week of 4d. Sales of reduction, on \$4. 11s. 6d. Com stones of the makes of white at \$8. 6d. a 11s. 6d. Com stones of the makes of white at \$8. 6d. a 11s. 6d. Com stones of the makes of the for footing eargoon prices. Part years decline, but for footing at 50s. a 10s. for new mean; old megicaled, and holders preming their stocks on the market. Pork heavy, and quotations mominal. Bacon generally quiet; some little inquiry for new. Lard dull and nominally unchanged: makes at \$9s. a 10s. Tallow dull, and declined 1s.; sales of butcher's at 57s. a 50s. Tallow dull, and declined 1s.; sales of butcher's at 57s. a 50s.

a 56s. Tallow dull, and declined Is.: sales of butcher's at 57s. a 56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars report pot ashes steady at 27s. 52s. 3d., and pearls also steady at 27s. 52s. 3d. and pearls also steady at 27s. 5d. a 57s. 6d.

G. Segar quiet, but prices steady. Codice quiet. Rica steady. Philadelphia bark 7s. 3d. a 5s. 9d.

Linsed cakes 20 a 5d. 5s. Linsed oil in good demand, at 35s. a 23s. 6d. Ood oil: sales at 50s., to arrive. Rosin steady, at 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. for comman; other qualities call. Spirits turpentine steady at 36s. Tes: little inquiry and prices weak; sales of Congo at 1s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report four quiet, but prices steady. Bar and rail iron dail at 25 10s. Sugar firm. Codice steady. Tea—Congou declined 3/d.: Sugar firm. Codice steady. Tea—Congou declined 3/d.: Sugar firm. Codice steady. Tea—Congou declined 3/d.: Linsed oil 15/d. 18 2/d. Rosined 9/d. 10 18 2/d. Linsed oil guiet at 57s. 9d. Tallow very dull at 57s. 7m advanced 5s. en common English, and 4s. on redined. Spirits turpentine dull at 36s. Bar silver 5s. 2d. Dollars nominally at 5s. 1/d. Englis 78s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

of which are composed of republicans, who voted him

rality rule is adopted, and the chance of its adoption has gress cannot adjourn over the holidays, as a joint resoluaccomplishes something soon a Cromwell ought to be found among the people to disperse it, and indict the memthe people's tribune treasonable sentiments of disunion Neither the Senate nor House can adjourn more than three days without the joint action of both houses. This will undoubtedly be avoided by pairing off, and leaving the two houses without a quorum; or the desire to go home may bring the House to its senses, and procure the

democrat, anti-Lecempton democrat, Douglas democrat, nor South American, can be elected Speaker. There is no man in the administration ranks who can concentrate votes enough to procure an election. A plurality of members are for Mr. Sherman, and they will not abandon him after he has been so bitterly assaulted. They say

the will have him or nothing.

It is asserted this evening, on good authority, that the democrats will concentrate their vote upon Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, on Monday, in which case Mr. Booock will of Louisiana, on Monday, in which case Mr. Bocock will withdraw from the field. Though a number of Americans have expressed a willingness to vote for Mr. Taylor, it is doubtful whether the entire South American vote can be concentrated upon the Although an extreme Southern man, he is correctly the advice of the leading to send his Message to Congress on Monday. This course has been adopted through the advice of the leading Senators, as it might give rise to discussion and prolong the debates in Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Lerrange, (dem.) of Wis., sent to the Clerk's table a copy of the Milwaukee Free Democrat, from which the latter read the proceedings of a meeting purporting to be held by German adopted citizens, in which sympathy is expressed for John Brown, holding him up as noble hearted and resolute, and fit to be held up, like other champions of freedom, for the imitation of markind; also saying that adopted citizens are hostile to tyramy of every kind, including the institution of slavery. Mr. Larrabee remarked that if any of his colleagues did not recognise that paper as republican, let them say so. At his request an editorial was read from the same paper, in spirit with the proceedings of the meeting. He was satisfied that an honorable Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) was mistaken when he said there was no newspaper in that State which supported and sustained John Brown's invasion of Virginia. He thought, howaver, that at that time the fact to which he had just referred had not been brought to Mr. Doolittle's attention. He (Larrabee) needed not to be informed, as he had been by the leading German citizens of Wisconsin, that such were not their opinions. He had been in the midst of them for fourteen years, and could say that more intelligent, loyal and patriotic men were not living on the soil of the United States. They were sternly hostile to fanaticism and to agnitiments of disunion and war on the South. He did not expect to say one word to the gentlemen on the other side to lead them to change their course, but he wished to appeal to the South Americans and the anti-Lecompton democrats to John in preventing the election of the republican candidate for Speaker. He was an anti-Lecompton democrats when that was a leading issue, but when any man takes a stand outside of his party organization, and yet claimed to represent its principles, he does violence to the principles of his party. The democrate of the republican almost unanimously took ground against the Lecompton policy of the administration; but from the day WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1859. Mr. LARRABER, (dem.) of Wis., sent to the Clerk's table

nomination, I did so parent and exquisively for intuiting a objects, and with a determination, if elected, to attempt some improvements in the structure as well as the administration of the city government. Of every personal responsibility I now stand acquitted. I am content While, if I had been elected, I should not have administered the trust for any partisan object, I did not suppose the trust for any partisan object, I did not suppose national questions. I certainly did mydual convictions on national questions. I certainly did mydual convictions on authority of the state of the support I have recently received, to contribute to increase the already perilous excitement which pervades the country. I dismiss all the statements as to my connection with long past events, such as my joining in the Tabernacle meeting against Texas in 1844, voting for Fremont in 1886, or adding towards his elevation, or not voting for Buchanan, and every other specification I have seen or heard of in the hostile newspapers (except only that I was one of the delegates to the democratic National Convention in 1848, and concurred in voting for the candidate of the State organization of the It have seen or heard of in the hostile newspapers (except only that I was one of the delegates to the democratic National Convention in 1848, and concurred in voting for the candidate of the State organization of the radical democracy), as without the sliphest foundation in fact, and I understand from Mr. Hiden that these and all similar statements, so far as they have been applied to him, are equally untrue. My aversion to sectional signation, whether originating or continued in the North or South, has increased year by year. I am profoundly convinced that the fanaticism and folly which now prevail endanger the very existence of our government. I stand with the democracy of the Union, by our federative system of independent and equal States, that has conferred countless blessings upon the people of every section of our common country, which disowns and rebukes all acts of citizens of one State against the peace, domestic institutions and equal rights of other States, which disclaims all sympathy with the authors of such sympathy as are at war with our duties towards our sister States and to humanity itself. It is time to invoke the return of mutual good will between the people of all sections of the Union, to rouse the alumbering conservation of the country to rescue our government from the perils by which it is surrounded. In my judgment the democratic party is at present the best instrument for accomplishing these results, and I believe that in the next great rational campaign it will crown the federal arch with a victory risher in benefits, not to itself all the property of the country to rescue our government from the perils by which it is surrounded. In my judgment the democratic party is at present the best instrument for accomplishing these results, and I believe that in the next great rational campaign it will crown the federal arch with a victory risher in benefits, not to itself all the second the following opinits.—Held that the accession of Wurtemburg to the treaty between the United States and Pr

which when acceded to by the party to whom it is profered, becomes at once binding. The making of a treaty being,
in this respect, like the making of any other contract.
That the statute of limitations of the State of New York
will not, in this case, exempt the prisoner, as the
does not bring himself within its provisions. The
utmost advantage his can claim under the treaty is to
gland in the same section as if the Revised States of
New York were the law of Wurtemburg. If the fere so,
his escape and continued absence from that contrawould preclude in Jorestions of the statute of limitations
in his favor. It obsess no opinion on the question whether, under the treaty, the statute of imitations of
New York would enure to his benefit, even if he
brought himself within its provisions thus. On this motion I am assume that the laws of Wurtemburg correspond with ours as to the validity of endorsements obills of exchange. The motion being bussed on the papers,
extrinsity evictions of the law of Wurtemburg would not
be admissible, but if it were, Judge Strong's work on bills
of exchange though of the highest authors, cannot be
deemed though of the highest authors, cannot be
deemed though of the highest authors, cannot be
deemed with the state of the contain provisions enacted aince the date of Judge
Strong's work, are at least entitled to equal credit as
asserting the fact of the existence of a German laws which
contain provisions enacted aince the date of Judge
Strong's work on the commissioner for a warrant of
a rest. Motion to discharge the prisoner is overruled.

Superior Court—General Terms.

Superior Court-General Term.

Present all the Justices.

DEC. 17.—John A. C. Gray and others vs. Isaac C. Ken.

Jacobs Section and all desires vs. Brewer and another.—Order affirmed with costs.

Wm. Fish vs. Isaac Jacobshon.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Seth W. Peckham vs. Morris Ketchum.—Judgment for the defendant, with costs as adjusted in the submission, the defendant, with costs as adjusted in the submission, viz., \$100 12.

Miles and others vs. Clarke.—Order affirmed with costs.

masses should be made to comprehend its humanizing and elevating influences. If the rough manners of the it is enshrined, it is manifest that those who ap and more especially the weaker sex, will be det

On entering the elegantly decorated spartment which Mr. Hardinge designates his studio, the visiter is disappointed by finding only some half dozen pictures on the draperied walls, while two or three others stand about on the floor. After inspecting these he fancies that he has arrived at the end of the collection, when his cicerons produces, one by one, from adjoining rooms, a number of other and more valuable pictures, which he disposes on the easels, near the windows, in the light best adapted to their peculiar treatment. He prefers, he says, this trouble, to having the merits of his pictures obscured by a fixed position on the walls, which must always be sub

trouble, to having the merits of his pictures obscured by a fixed position on the walls, which must always be subject in twill crown the benefits, not to little hitherto recorded in F. HAVEMEYER.

The consequence is that no feature of a work is lost, unless, is deed the warping effects of the atmosphere without. The consequence is that no feature of a work is lost, unless, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed the warping of the subject a less, is deed to his contract of the warping of the warpi worked out. It is a work more for the appreciation of a cultivated artistic taste than for that of the ordinary amateur. A very good picture, in the style of Landsser, is "The Return from Deer Stalking," by Byron Webb. The mountain pony-is quite a study in itself. There are a couple of little pictures, "The Gleaner," and "The Drawing Lesson," by Edouard Frere, more especially the latter, which use visiter will covet. The Gainsborough exhibited here may be a genuine picture, but we cannot help expressing our surprise at finding an original specimen of that artist on sale at this side of the Atlantic. The gell known competition which exists amongst English collectors for his works, renders it singular that the picture should have been allowed to travel such a district or a purchaser.

THE BORSTER COLLECTION.

The rise of Mr. Rossiter's works, which was announced for to morrow (Monday), has been postponed until Tuesday evising in consequence of the Union meeting. The sale takes plade at the Academy of Design, in Tenth street, where the pictures are now on exhibition.

Commodore F. H. Gregory and Commander Wm. M. Walker have been detached from duty connected with the construction of the Stovens war steamer.

The United States revenue cutter McClelland has been ussigned to duty in this dietrict by the Secretary of the Treasury. She is commanded by Captain Hudging.

THE CITY CANVASS.

Meetings of the Board of City Canvasser Alleged Irregularities in the Twenty-Second Ward-The Fourth District Thrown Out.

HE ALLEGED PRAUD IN THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC

imprisonment.

On the question being decided in favor of Mr. Russell, the spectators left the room as fast as possible, and when in the hall gave three cheers for that gentleman, who was present among them at the time.

The Roard then went on with some routine business. INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD IN THE

Aldermanic district.

Alderman Boolz offered a resolution to have the official canvass published in all the city papers, but it was laid on the table, on motion of Aderman Lynes. At a few minutes past twelve the special order of the

day was taken up.

The special order was the difficulty with the returns of the Fourth district of the Twenty-second ward. This is a case where the Canvassers failed to send in their returns within twenty-four hours after the poll was closed, accord-

case where the Canvassers failed to send in their returns within twenty-four hours after the poil was closed, according to the requirements of the law. A resolution was passed on Saturday last, compolling the Canvassers to make some returns, or give reasons why they could not. The Canvassers, as the poil clerks had not performed their duty, had nothing to present to the Board but blank papers, and consequently this was sent in by them. The clerks, on Thursday, made out their returns, and the question which was brought up was whether the Board should receive these returns or not.

Alderman Skacker canvassed the First, Second and Third districts of the ward, and they were found to be correct, with the exception of a low clerkal errors. When he arrived at the Fourth he made a motion to have it laid over.

This was objected to by Alderman Gener, on the ground that he did not want to be fourthed as it was made a special conclusion the Board to lay it over.

Alderman Boass, Charman fald as it was made a special or the Board to lay it over.

Alderman Skacker then call was responded to by Alderman Skackers then called upon some gentleman to second his motion, which call was responded to by Alderman Skackers then called upon some gentleman to second his motion, which call was responded to by Alderman Skackers then called upon some gentleman to second his motion, which call was responded to by Alderman Skackers then called upon to proceed with the canvas of the Fourth district.

Alderman Skackers then proceed the case was important, and would be likely to occupy the Board the whole afternoon.

This motion was carried.

Alderman Skackers he supposed the case was important, and would be likely to occupy the Board the whole afternoon.

This motion was carried.

the motion because he supposed the case was important, and would be likely to occupy the Board the whole afternoon.

This motion was carried.

Alderman Strosiers then proceeded to canvase the rest of the returns from the Twenty-second ward.

As soon as the gestlemen had finished the Board took a recess until three o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Board at three o'clock a motion was made to waive the special order for a few minutes, for the purpose of allowing the several members to read returns which had been sent back corrected.

Alderman Danofous said that the canvassers in the Fifth Election district of the Fourth ward, who had been notified by order of the Board to spycar and correct their returns, had refused.

The Sergeant at Arms was ordered to serve a summons on them, in person, and bring them before the Board.

The special order was then taken up.

Alderman Garan As this is a very knottly subject, and likely to lead to a long debate, I call upon the gentleman from the Thirteenth (Alderman Seagnist) to stand up and give a full and accurate explanation of the subject.

Alderman Stacuser rose and made a motion to have the parties heard by counsel, and then went on to give reasons why the canvassers had not made their returns, and stated the whole facts of the case.

Alderman Garar inquired where and when the returns were made out, and by whom.

The Alderman referred to the returns which the canvassers whethen to present.

Alderman Sacausr answered that they were made out in the Twenty-second ward, in the house of a magistrate, and that the canvass was made on Thursday, in Fritieths street, in a public manner.

Alderman Garar wished to know if the votes for the candidates were publicly declared.

Alderman Bacausra answered that they were.

Here a number of questions were put to Alderman Here a number of questions were put to Alderman